If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ablication wish to have rejected articles returned View must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

#### The Sun's Politics-An Impertment Inquirer Answered.

"Pray, what is the politics of THE SUN?" asks that truant from the Democratic platform, the Buffalo Courier. The question is Impertinent enough, but we cannot expect the refinements of the minor morals from a journal which forgets, and wishes the Democratic party to forget, the high moral obligation and sanctity of promises. We have no desire to call our brother Raca, and, therefore, we shall not answer him according to his folly, but profitably and for his edification. The politics of TRE SUN may be studied in its columns 365 times a year. and 366 times in a leap year; and here are the platform of its politics and the politics of its platform:

We are for straight Jeffersonian democracy, pure, efficient, honest, economical government by the people. We believe the Federal Government should mind its own business. We believe in government by means of parties, and when a party promises to do a thing we hold that it is bound in honor and good morals to do that thing. We hate shams and humbugs, lies and doubledealing, trimming and sneaking, and all cant and flapdoodle. The Constitution is good enough for us; and we print the news seven days a week.

#### A New Free Coinage.

It appears from what has eventuated since Congress met, that the force of the movement in behalf of silver was greatest when a free coinage bill passed the Senate in 1890. Senator VEST shows that the silver party is desperately determined not to strike its flag unconditionally; but none the less the terms demanded for silver now differ greatly from those urged with partial success three years ago.

No one appears to insist upon free coinage of sliver as it was advocated up to the last national election. We hear talk of a new ratio. Free coinage into dollars of silver worth less than sixty cents to the dollar, is too extreme a proposition to be aggressively championed. The old ratio of 16 to 1 is threatened even by its friends with being replaced by one of 29 to 1. That will still fall to satisfy the other side, but it represents a material change in the sentiment of the silver camp.

If the old ratio is to be surrendered for an alteration however slight, then the coinage question is removed from the influence of political tradition, and is left to be determined by the laws and facts of commerce. In this respect the situation has brightened greatly. Hope must hover above the head of the most pessimistic financier.

### Enlighten Ohio!

The Hon, LAWRENCE TALBOTT NEAL SAVS he will meet Governor WILLIAM McKIN-ZEY in debate at any time and place. That is just what we should expect from Mr. NEAL, a straightforward and courageous man, always ready to give reasons for the faith that is in him. Governor McKINLEY cannot refuse to debate with this frank antagonist the great issue of protection against tariff for revenue only. The two men should meet, not for one debate only. but for many debates, a series of debates. If they can make arrangements to go through the canvass together, they will make that canvass even more interesting than the importance of the question to which they are to speak must make it.

Not since the war has a subject of wider reach and range, constitutionally and commercially, been brought before the people than the tariff for revenue only. It involves vast interests. It will compel vast changes. The people decided last year that it should failed to be swept along in the great current of popular opinion. She came so near voting for the destruction of protection and the construction of a constitutional tariff, that Mr. NEAL must be anxious to continue the work of enlightening the Ohio Republicans; and Governor McKinley must be as anxious to defend protection after the all but deadly assault made upon it in Ohio last year, an assault of which the Hon. LAWRENCE TALBOTT NEAL was the prime mover.

#### The Humiliation of the Rapid Transit Commission.

There are four reputable and intelligent citizens on the Rapid Transit Commission. and we do not see how they can avoid resigning. They have done their duty conscientiously and faithfully, and it is not their fault that the Commission has ended in failure and humiliation.

We congratulate the fifth Commissioner upon the thoroughness and success of his labors. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has defeated all present expectation of relief to the public, and that the conclusions and achievements of four capable and public-spirited gentlemen, who had the misfortune to be associated with him. could not avail against his malignant dulness and perverse obstinacy. He can also reflect with complacency upon the immense sum of money that he has wasted for the taxpayers of New York, a sum which, we fear, is now hopelessly lost to them.

Finally, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN can contemplate himself as that citizen of New York, who, intrusted with an honorable public duty, surpassed all previous records in the ignominy of his failure to perform it.

# The Iowa Republicans.

The Iowa Republican Convention met at Des Moines yesterday for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Governorship and other State offices. The refusal of the Hon. Honacz Boiles to become the Demoeratic candidate for Governor a third time, has raised the hopes of the Republicans and depressed all the Democrats not anxious for his shoes. Governor Boxes is the most capable and popular of the Democrats of Iowa. He had the good fortune to be the first Democratic Governor of the State in a generation. The Republican dissatisfaction with prohibition was the principal cause of his election, although the reaction against a long period of unmitigated Republican rule probably had some part in his success. It was opposition to prohibition that reëlected him in 1891, although he had the luck to be opposed by a weak candidate.

Governor Boiles has been an apostle of tariff reform of the ancient sort, and much was expected from the supposed flerceness of the Iowa farmers 1892 disappointed these high expectations local issue, she was Republican upon

Mr. Bharke's plurality in 1884 was 19,778; Con. HARRISON'S In 1888 was 31,721, and in 1892 t was 22,065. Governor Boiles was elected by small pluralities, 6,523 in 1889 and 8,216 in 1991. The increase in his plurality at his second election may justly be attributed to personal popularity. The decrease of the Republican plurality in 1892 as compared with the Republican plurality in 1838, a decrease of 8,756, may be ascribed to the popularity of the tariff for revenue only, or, perhaps, more exactly to the defection of Populists from the Republicans. Gen. WEAVER got nearly 20,000 votes, more than twice the number received by STREETER, Union Labor

and miscellaneous crank candidate in 1888. The making of a liquor plank which will soothe the moral Drys without ruflling the Wets in the river towns, was the chief perplexity of the Iowa Republicans this year. They are weary of being sacrificed to prohibition. The candidate for Governor is not likely to set Sugar Creek afire.

#### Two of Them.

Two journals of Rochester, the Union and Advertiser, Democratic, and the Herald, Independent with a Republican leaning, agree in contending that THE SUN errs when it describes the future tariff, which the Democracy has promised, as having every trace of protection eliminated, while yet a revenue duty will be imposed upon all articles imported. This amounts, as they contend, to protection. "THE SUN's revenue tariff," says the Herald, "may not be protective in its purpose, but it will be protective in its effects." In the same way, the Union and Advertiser maintains that "it is impossible to place a tariff upon foreign products which come in competition with home products, without making such tariff incidentally or consequentially protective." These propositions are as old as any part

of this controversy, and everybody who retains his senses knows that, while a duty upon imports may not be protective in its purpose, it may be, to some extent, protective in its effect. But the purpose is the whole essence of the question; the effect is subsidiary and utterly insignificant in comparison. As the Chicago platform expresses it, "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." If protection is eliminated from the purpose of the tariff, that is to say, from the purpose of the Congress which enacts it and the President who approves it: if revenue is the only object held in view in the enactment and the approval, then we say the platform is fully realized, and the promise and pledge to the country are honestly kept. If, under the working of this tariff, it should turn out that an American manufacturer has an advantage over his foreign competitor, which is due entirely to natural causes and not to any artificial advantage conferred by duties designed to be protective, it is revenue legislation, and not protective legislation.

It is also maintained by some of these blind leaders of the blind that the Chicago platform favors the free admission of raw materials; but whosoever reads the platform attentively, will see that it is not so. In denouncing the McKinkey tariff the platform says simply "we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the Congress of 1891-92 to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials." This is merely praise for an attempt to change the schedules of the McKINLEY tariff, not a promise that when the revenue tariff comes to be made, the free admission of raw ma terials shall be one of its features. That would be a self-contradiction which cannot be charged upon the authors of the plat form, or upon the Convention which made it the standard and guide of the Democracy.

Finally we advise our friends of the press to study the platform earnestly and care fully, and to join with us in securing its sincere and unqualified enforcement in the new law which the Fifty-third Congress will presently be called upon to enact.

# A New Mediterranean Port.

Which of the great powers is destined t dominate the Mediterranean? At the first glance Italy seems to possess an unrivalled strategic position, for its peninsula is driven like a wedge into the middle of the sea, while beyond its tip the great island of Sicily projects like a bastion, almost blocking the route of maritime traffic between the east and the west. But the naval resources of the Italian kingdom cannot lie be refused to him? for a moment be compared with those of England or France. Now the English hold the fortress of Gibraltar, at the mouth of the vast midland sea; they possess in Malta a midway station in it, almost equally impregnable; and they occupy Cyprus, at its extreme eastern end; besides controlling, for the present at all events, Port Said and Alexandria.

Fifteen years ago the French seemed to labor under great disabilities relatively to the English; but no sooner did they acquire the Regency of Tunis, than they called to mind how much Carthage had made of that colgn of vantage. The site of Carthago itself, indeed, or any other site in the immediate neighborhood of Tunis, is unfitted for the construction of a haven suited to modern vessels of deep draught. Within forty miles of Tunis, however, in a northwest erly direction, nature offers to France in the lake and harbor of Bizerta an opportunity of making one of the finest seaports in the world. The opportunity has not been overlooked, and for some three years French engineers, acting under the orders of their Government, have been creating a harbor of colossal dimensions close to the main pathway of Mediterranean trade, and capable of being made even more de fensible than Toulon against aggression from the sea.

The Arab town of Bizerta lies near Cape Blanco, the most northerly point of the African continent, and is within two miles of the course of all ships passing between Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. The natural harbor which is itself entered by a parrow passage, is separated by a ridge of land from a large and deep lake twenty miles long and ten broad. What the French engineers have done, besides dredging and otherwise improving the natural harbor and its entrance, is to give access to this interior lake by means of a canal. They have thus converted what was once an entirely landlocked basin into a huge haven of refuge, which will afford safe anchorage to a fleet of any size, and where a fleet once anchored will be completely hidden and out of the range of the guns of ships lying outside the outer harbor. The works will be entirely completed in the spring of 1895, and it is expected that ships will be able to use the port in the beginning of next year.

That Bizerta will become one of the chief coaling stations in the Mediterranean is evident not only from the fact that its position is quite equal to Maita's, but because against protection, but the election of it offers advantages which Malta does not possess, namely, that coal can be taken in and showed that although Iowa had twice directly from the wharves, while vessels elected a Democratic Governor upon a stopping there will always have the chance of obtaining a certain amount of cargo. national issues. She actually gave a larger | The country around the town is very fer-Republican plurality in 1892 than in 1884. I tile, covered with vineyards, orange groves,

gardens and orchards, that enable one to understand the extraordinary pros perity of this part of Northern Africa in Roman times. The development of the natural resources of the region will be stimulated by the opening of the new port. and by a railway now in course of construc tion, which, when finished next spring will connect Bizerta with the North African line running from Oran to Tunie.

The formation of a seaport at Bizerta ex emplifies the proverb that there is nothing new under the sun. The capabilities of the place, which the French are now turning to account, did not escape the notice of the Phoenician mariners, who made a settlement there before Carthage was founded. The trading station thus started witnessed the rise and fall of the Carthaginian power and lived to become a Roman colony under the name of Hippo Ziritus, and eventually one of the bishopries of the African Church. The considerable part which Bizerta played in Saracenic times after the establishment of the Aglabite dynasty at Kairuan, is com memorated by MILTON in a line of the Paradise Lost. We are told that while dredging at the entrance of the new canal the engineers brought up the remains of Venetian galley belonging apparently to the sixteenth century. For a long time, however, the existence of Bizerta has been forgotten; and but for the assertion of a French protectorate over Tunis, its great commercial and naval possibilities might have remained unappreciated.

### Garbling Mr. Rayner's Speech.

The New York Times is trying to make the Hon. ISIDOR RAYNER of Maryland a witness in favor of its plan for the repudiation of the Democratic platform. During Mr. RAYNER's speech in the House on Friday, a member inquired if he was in favor of keeping the other pledges in the Demo cratic platform as well as the pledge to repeal the makeshift Sherman act. According to an editorial article in the Times. Mr RAYNER expressed "his contempt for the twaddle that is still occasionally heard about living up to platform pledges," in these words:

"As far as I am concerned, I desire to say that a this critical hour of the country's need I am not i the slightest degree disturbed or intimidated by the glittering catchwords of political conventions. I am guided by a purer and higher faith. I believe in for ever striking from the tenets of our creed the super stitious folly that the nation grows prosperous in pro portion to the amount of worthless money it can cold altars, so that all mankind could read, the inscription which, like a pillar of fire, will lead us to deliverance that we believe in our honor as much as we do in our liberty, and that we would rather fall and periah than dishonor any of the obligations upon which we hav imprinted or emblazoned the emblem of the republic.

As the Democratic platform calls for the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver, Mr. RAYNER's remarks about worthless money can contain no reference to that platform; and his remarks about "the glittering catchwords of political conventions" must have been meant for such conventions as the recent silver meeting in Chicago and the political conventions in the silver States. That he had no intention of setting himself up as a higher law than the National Convention of his party, or of recommending his party to dishonor itself by dishonoring its pledges, is clear from this report in THE SUN of last Saturday: "A few months ago the Democracy of the Union to

ment terms the SHERMAN bill, and pledged itself to its epeal. He was in favor of keeping that pledge. "A member inquired whether Mr. Raynen was in favor of keeping the other pledges made in that platform. Mr. Raysen replied that he knew that the declara tions of that document had been construed in Various Ways, according to the views of the gentlemen interpret-ing them, but there was no ambiguity about the platform, and there was no escape from the binding obligations it imposed upon the Democratic party, except by

a base betrayal of the people. If the Demo

betrayed the people now, it might be a long time before it had another opportunity to betray them." Then follows the passage quoted by the Times. The part of Mr. RAYNER's speech preceding that quotation shows that he insists upon making good the Democratic obligations, not upon repudiating any of them. There is nothing in his speech which can justly be taken as "contempt for the dle about living up to platforn pledges." However, we may look to the New York Times, if it carries its backsliding much further, for contempt for the twaddle that a man should keep his word. If a party, which is only a collection of men. is justified in breaking its word, surely any one man is likewise justified; and if he may lie in politics, how shall a general license to

The Hon, WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER, the Esau-chinned glory of Topeka, hopped up in the Senate yesterday with a bill for aluminum money. Why aluminum? Why not hair? Hair seems to be the great Populist commodity PEFFER should coin his vest-shading beard into drachmas. We beseech him to give another shake to his mighty think-thunk.

By the abolition of the slave trade a stor was put to the importation of Africans to this By our anti-Chinese legislation, a country. stop was put to the coming of Chinese. By reason of the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in Russia last autumn, the immigration of Russian Jews was checked for a half year. is now the turn of the Italians, who find it difficult to get an opportunity of taking passage to this country.

The Augean stables, in which 3,000 oxer were stalled, had not been cleaned for thirty years when HERCULES was ordered to clean them in one day. He set to work, turned two rivers through the stables, by which all the litter was carried off; and thus he fulfilled one of the conditions by which he secured immortality, under the bargain made between

JUPITER and JUNO. The street market quarters of Mulberry Bend and vicinity, in which 4,000 hucksters carry on a traffic in stale edibles of high flavor, had not been cleaned for ever so long when Commissioner HERCULES ANDREWS received orders from Mayor JUPITER GILBOY to clean them on the double quick, without any ssurance of immortality. The modern Hen-CULES set to work last Monday, with the aid of the police, the sanitary inspectors, the street aweepers, and the Fire Department. As soon as the cohort of police had driven out the hucksters at 10 A. M., the masses of garbage were carted off, and the whole region was flushed with streams of water that swept in all directions under the power of the enginer; of the firemen.

HERCULES! What a job! The job that was undertaken by the strong man of the king dom of Elis, at the stables of AUGEAE, could not hold a candle to it.

HERCULES ANDREWS, like his great prototype, won. In less than half a day he got rid of all the heaps of litter that had been accumulating and rotting for so long in Mulberry Bend and vicinity.

The region was transformed, at least tem porarily. The strong man surveyed his work with satisfaction; the President of the Health Beard took a look at it; the Sanitary Superin tendent expressed his approval of it; Mayor JUPITER was pleased to hear of it, and Assist ant Corporation Counsel APPELL stood read; to avouch that it had been perfe ned accord

We must assume that King Avokas, in like manner, examined bin stables after they had been elenned.

The trouble in the case of Mulberry Bond is that one flushing is not enough. It must no flushed again and again, or at least once a week. It ought to be flushed every day, and

the dirty hucksters ought to be compelled to ake a hand, in the job, whether they were born in Italy, or in Russia, or in any other un-

The great thing, however, is that it has been proved this week that it is possible to clean up the street huckstors' stables in Mulberry Bend and vicinity. All the expense of the cleaning ought not to be more than fifty doilars, which is a more trifle in comparison with what the original Hencules got for his work in the Augean stables.

The citizens of New York have to thank the antagonism of several of the more important journals for the last few years against the Manhattan Railroad that we have not now the desired system of rapid transit in full and satisfactory operation. It's a poble result of lunacy or blackmailing, truly!

We congratulate ex-President Harrison upon the renewal of his health while at Cape May. Those who have seen him in this city within the past few days were made aware of the happy change which has come over him since he was freed from the cares of the Presidency. His spirit, which was dejected during his last half year in the White House, is vivacious; his step, once heavy, is lively; his eyes shine; his long, white, pallid face is tinged as by fire. In less than a half year, or since his disenthralment, he has come to look like a new man, or as though he were good for yet many years of life, and able to stand well to the front of the Republican party in 1896 or

There is every prospect that he will be perfectly able to fill the chair in Stanford University which he accepted from the late Senator

STANFORD of California. We congratulate Gen. HARRISON, who is patriot of patriotic ancestry, and who has served his country both on the battlefield and in the office of President.

Shall it be Vigilant Colonia, Pilgrim or Jubilee to-day? There are strong hopes for the success of each, but all the hopes, even on the part of the various owners, whether the PAINE family or any one of the syndicate families, are subject to the wish that the race will go to the boat best qualified to protect the America's Cup. Hooray!

The municipal Government ought to inrite the host of members of the State Firemen's Association, now holding festival at Coney Island, to make a parade through the Coney Island is ten miles away, and everybody cannot take a voyage there. At east a million people who will never see them there would like to get a look at them here, and would cheer for them too.

"We might better" is a clumsy and reprehensible phrase, which ought not to appear in an official circular sent by Directo MELVIL DEWEY to the School Commissioners of the State. There are a number of grammatical errors in the circular, which will surely be observed by the School Commissioners, the school teachers, and sharp-eyed boys and

#### MINISTER BLOUNT'S RETURN.

#### He is to Give His Views Regarding Annexation Verbally to the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The arrival of Minister Blount at San Francisco was not a surprise to the State Department. Some time in July Mr. Blount informed the President of his intention to leave Honolulu for San Francisco He said that he would sail on Aug. 0, and on his arrival at San Francisco would leave almost immediately for Washington. This programme was mapped out when the report of Mr. Blount was nearing completion, and it was his desire and intention to follow up the statements made in that document by verbal utterances to the President and Secretary of State. In view of President Cleveland's state ment as to his health and need of complete rest, and his announcement that he would transact no official business at Gray Gables, the necessity for Mr. Blount's speedy return to Washington does not appear so pressing, but he will probably not delay in coming East.

As the Hawaiian situation stands at present, the settlement of the annexation question will depend mainly on conferences between the President. Secretary Gresham, and Minister Blount. In his report Mr. Blount, according to his instructions, made no recommendations on the vital point at issue, but gave his opinion as to the relative strength of the sentiment in the islands with reference to the question of annexation. To give the President and Secretary Gresham a better insight into the condition of affairs, that they might be enabled to make recommendations to Congress, Mr. Blount will give his views verbally. transact no official business at Gray Gables.

# JAPAN AND HAWAII.

#### A Boast from the Former Country that They Have Delayed Annexatte

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 16.-The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Empress of Japan, which arrived at this port yesterday. brings the news that Mainichi Shimbun has been writing in Japan on the Hawaiian question. He remarks that Hawaii ought to be grateful to the Japanese residents, for it was the latter that have thus far prevented, and will in the future no doubt prevent, Hawnii from being annexed to the United States. Had there not been Japanese laborers on the sugar plantations, the Mainighi thinks that Spreckel plantations, the maintent tours that spreakers and other influential sugar men would not have so strongly opposed annexation. He goes on to exhort the sapanese in Hawaii to save money and to cultivate their minds so that they may be able to obtain commanding positions in that country, to which they are entitled by their numerical strength, if not by

#### The Constitution and the Tariff. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. What portion of the Constitution is relied upon to prove the unconstitu tionality of the protective tariff !

Here is one: Article X.-The power not dele gated to the United States by the Constitution. nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

#### The Conspiracy Against Archbishop Corrigan. To the Eprion of The Sun-Ser. Father Lavelle's asser-

tion, apropos of Mar. Satolil's visit to Archibahop Cor-rigan, that "these two illustrious gentlemen under-stand each other thoroughly, and that any report to the contrary is a mistake," emphasizes a fact which has long been known to those whose eyes were clear; and the sooner McGlynn, Ducey, Corrigan of Hoboker and killers understand it the better for themselves.

As is well known, a few loud mouthed, notorietysecung sorches is have long had a grudge against Archbishop Corrigan because he kept them in their proper places; and they fondly faucied that they would be able to "get even" with him through lack of local knowledge on the part of Mgr. Satolil. With this aim in view, they have persistently endeavored ever sine the advent of the l'apai delegate to belittle, misrepre-sent, and humitiate Archbishop Corrigan, who has treated their despicable sactics with silent contempt. Being unacquainted with the true state of affairs Mgr. Satolli at first fell a victim to the wiles of thes malcontents, and as a result made some bad breaks, the worst being the restoration of Dr. McGlynn, as that noted gentleman has since done his best to demon-Since he has learned the real condition of things, however, he has lost no time in cutting the Mc-Glynn clique adrift, and it now finds itself worse off than before, as Mgr. Satollius now against them.

Under the circumstances, the act of Father Corrigan Under the circumstances, the at Elizabeth, so as to in boarding Mgr. Satolit's train at Elizabeth, so as to the best drop of leprous distilment into the Delepour the last drop of teprous distilment into the Dele-gate's ear before he reached New York, and Father Killeen's endeavor to create tad feeling by comment ng on the unavoidable absence of Archbishop Corr gan from the sation, were characteristically presump-tions and contemptible. The true meating of their presence was not lost on Mgr. Satolii, who new underands them and their fellows even better than the ntelligent Catholics of New York do, if that were pos

#### New York, Aug. 15, ness, Prince Komotou Youbito, the hoir of the

Mr. Cleveland's Condition.

From the Utica Glarver, The President's brother, the Rev. William Neal Cloveand, has been visiting friends in Utica on his way home from a week's stay with the President in Wash-ington. We may be pardoned for using him as au-thority for the statement that there is nothing di-quisting in the condition of President Coverand, and while he yet needs for a short time the bracing air of the seashore and the quiet he cannot get in Washington, his general health has known no failing of within the past formight. His rheumatic affliction is troubling him less than it was a menth ago.

WE BEEM TO HATE WON,

According to Comments on the Arbitration In Ottawn, London, and Paris,

OTTAWA, Aug. 16,-W. G. Parmeles, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, who had much to do with the Behring Sea question since the first selzures, thinks that the closseason in May, June, and July will be a serious blow to British Columbia sealers, inasmuch as those are the months in which the seals congregate on the Pribylov Islands. By the time they are ready to depart they are in a very poor condition as compared with that when they arrive on the islands. Moreover, as the seals are concentrated at these islands, hunters have a better opportunity to capture them than on leaving, and when the seals get outside the sixty-mile zone they will be pretty widely scattered.

The decision to maintain a close season looks as if the monopoly in scaling has been given to the United States. Outside of Behring Sea. Canadians will stand as good a chance as they ever did.

The Otizen, Government organ, says: "While the arbitrators have solemnly recorded their judgment that the American contentions were unionable, they have nevertheless adopted provisions for the future government of the industry which practically hands it over to the Americans. It may possibly be too early to draw these large inferences from the necessarily imperfect information conveyed by eatle, but it appears at present as though the arbitrators had given us the shell and handed over the kernel to Uncle Sam."

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 10.—Local sealers, while regarding the decision of the Bearing Sea arbitrators as favorable to securing compensation for losses caused by the Americans, say the regulations will be disastrous in stopping sealing on the coast, where the catch is principally taken.

London, Aug. 10.—The St. James's Gazelle ridicules the idea that the reward is a triumph for Great Britain or for international arbitration. "The American people," it says, "would never have gone to war for such an absurdit as the claim that Behring Sea was a mare clausum. All that the award has done, "the paper adds, "is to give the sanction of the tribunal to a set of regulations that would probably have been better framed by a commission of British, Canadian, and American representatives."

The Globy says: "The United States gets the judgment that the American contentions were

The Globe says representatives." The United States gets the best of the business on the whole. Therefore Canada is not wholly satisfied; but it would be hard to say what more the arbitrators could have done."

best of the business on the whole. Therefore Canada is not wholly satisfied: but it would be hard to say, what more the arbitrators could have done."

Pans, Aug. 10.—The Temps to-day in an article on the award of the Behring hea Tribunal of Arbitration says it gives the advantage to England on legal grounds, while according satisfaction to the United States. The Temps points to the fact that the tribunal clevery and wisely terminated the differences, and rendered the solution easily acceptable by both powers.

The Journal des Débats says that the result of the arbitration affords the singular speciacle of both the interested powers being satisfied. The paper congratulates France upon furnishing the man who presided over the tribunal rendering such a judgment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The decision of the Behring Sea tribunal does not please many sealing men in this city, because they say it leaves the Behring Sea open to Hawaiian. Japanese, or Russian sealers, all of whom will be on the ground next season unless some special arrangement is made barring them out. Under the terms of the decision the United States is declared to have no proprietary right in seals beyond the three-mile limit, and the taking of seals during certain months is prohibited only to British and Americans. The arbitrators doubtless thought that no other nations were interested, but they were interested, but they were interested, but they may for important of the devices employed by sealers and whalers on this coast of sailing under foreign colors, Fully one-half of the British flag. They said that British poachers in the previous year received better treatment than Americans, and they also counted on indemnity should any of their vessels be selzed. Nothing is easier than to get a vessel put under a foreign flag at this port. The steamer Alexander, which was falsely reported to have fired on the Mehican, flies Hawaiian colors. The greater part of the Victoria sealing fleet spenis the winter in Japanese waters. These vessels may secure Japane

# THE SIXTY-MILE ZONE.

#### Its Relation and that of the Close Season to the Future of Pelugic Scallug.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- "If they will show a reasonable spirit of compromise it will be a good thing to come to an arrangement, not for close season, which is inappropriate to the conditions of the case, but for a closure during the breeding season of an area of perhaps twenty miles around the breeding grounds." So said the London Times during the discussion of the Behring Sea question before the agreement to submit it to arbitration. It is well to recall this fact in order to determine he decision of the Paris tribunal has gone in favor of seal protection beyond what British public sentiment was willing to concede to the United States. The close season which the London Times declared to be inappropriate is now actually established, and, in addition, the area around the breeding islands

has a radius not of twenty but of sixty miles. In March, 1892, Lord Salisbury proposed that pelagic sealing should be prohibited withthat pelagic sealing should be prohibited with-in a radius of thirty miles around the Pribylov Islands. This was the greatest concession ever officially suggested by England, and it was to be only a temporary and conditional ar-rangement. A still more striking fact is that, on the 20th of June last, Sir Richard Webster, of council for Great Britain, proposed among the regulations which that country would con-cede an area of protection of twenty miles around the Pribylov rookeries. Thus the re-sult of the contention on this point has been to establish a protective zone far in excess of anything that Great Britain ever proposed to grant.

establish a protective zone far in excess of anything that Great Britain ever proposed to grant.

Mr. D. O. Mills, the Fresident of the North American Commercial Company, has said that seals from the Pribylov Islands "are found feeding at a distance from thety to 100 miles away." and undoubtedly our country, if it could not have excluded pelagic sealing attogether from Behring Sea, would have desired a zone of 100 miles radius. But the establishment of absolute protection for a radius of sixty miles is, upon the whole, literal, and it is a noteworthy point that sixty miles is the exact radius of protection which was proposed by Mr. Haine in his note of April 14, 1891.

The Victoria sealers have always ridiculed the notion that pelagic sealing was destructive, and that a vast proportion of the animals that were shot were sunk and were lost. But the absolute prevention of the use of literams or explosives or nets, with the exception of shotgains used outside of Behring Sea, during the specified time when seal hunting is permitted at all, deals a heavy blow at pelagic scaling, and is a most efficient method of protection. On this point it fair to say that the British counsel before the Paris tribunal proposed to concelethat no rilled or nots should be used by pelagic hunters. But the extent to which pelagic hunters are this hunting, employing also gunbowder and high explosives.

sives.

A close season was suggested by the British counsel at Paris, but the period of prohibition which the tribunal has actually adopted begins much earlier and covers the important months of May and June, as well as July, carrying also its beneficial operation to the North Pacific. The extreme importance of thus extending protection over the North Facilic is sufficiently flustrated by the great catches reported during the present year south of the Alcutian chain. Mr. Robinson, in his remarks upon Canada's interest, admitted that the regulations should cover the North Pacific in order to protect the seals, but there was no proposal to include any area beyond the narrow twenty-rille zone around the Pribylev Islands in the propositions handed in by Sci. Richard Webster. The district in which pelaric hunting of any sort is ansolutely prohibited from May 1 to July 31, under the decision of the tribunal now extends to a latitude far south of San Francisco, and about haif way between that point and San Diego.

It is clear that our cruisers may henceforth have to take up police jurisdiction in the North Facilic and Behring Sea as part of their regular duty; but at least the fur seals have been protected from the peril of externination.

Welcome to a Japanese Princy. A close season was suggested by the British

#### Welcome to a dapanese Princs. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 16.-His imperial High-

royal Japanese house of Komotou No Maya and a cousin of the Mikado, was a passenger and a cousin of the Mikado, was a passenger by the steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived here vesterday. Instructions having come from the imperial Government to show him every honor. "C" Batter, irrela salurs of twenty-one g its as the ship abeloared. Admiral stephenson accommand afterward sent a flug Lieutenant out to present his compliment. Premier and Altorney. General the rion. Theo. Davie welcomed the Frince on behalf of British Columbia. The Frince will spend a year in this country and Europe, studying his appeciaty, naval policy.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER. President Hill Replies to the Criticisms or

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—President David J. Hill of Rochester University has written a long letter to the Baptist Examiner in reply to the criticism of Dr. Henry E Robins of the Rochester Theological Seminary, who fears that Dr. Hill's liberal policy will result in taking the university entirely out of Baptist control. After reviewing the charges formulated

by Dr. Robins, President Hill says:

"The important point is: What does the Baptist brotherhood think of it? compare it with what might be said of other institutions? Will they consider that this criticism has historical antecedents and present relations to the trustees of wealth which they desire to use in building up Christian institutions? Having done this, will they seriously ask themselves what is will they seriously ask themselves what is likely to happen if under the importunities of our crities, they repudiate the University of Rochester, with its \$1,200,000 of property and its lilustrious history, and, by withholding from it the consideration it deserves, force those who are responsible for its success to look for a constituency elsewhere? It would be a bitter misfortune, indeed, should the effort of a few fanatical minds to swerve the institution from the original purpose of its founders, as alainly expressed by them, result in driving away its natural friends and supporters. If this event should ever happen. I wish to recert my solemn original numbers of an easily designated band of men to rule or ruin the university. Upon them the blame will fall, and not upon the sixteen Laptists who now control the institution. Put it is impossible to rain the University of Rochester. The men who are intrusted with its administration will maintain its autonomy as a school of liberal education, under Christian, as distinguished from purely theological, control, and in this undertaking they will find friends and helpers. It is to be devoutly wished that foremost among them may be many brond-minded Baptists." likely to happen if under the importunities of

### THE MEREDITH CASE

Dectors Disagree as to His Sanity-Await-Ing Judge Barnard's Decision, POUGHREEPSIE, Aug. 10,-Dr. Frederick Sefton was the first witness in the Meredith case to-day. To the charge that he had drugged Meredith, he said he had given him ordinary medicine, but had never given him, or any other patient, nitro-glycerine; nor did he ever give him a dose of hyosciamus, or black medicine, as it is termed. He said as far as he now

knows Meredith is sane. Edward Meredith was again called to the stand and Dr. O'Sullivan questioned him. He said he is an ordinary bookkeeper. When Dr. MacDonald desired to talk to him he said to him: "You have taken your position and I decline to talk with you." He denied that he ever fancied himself to be Bismarck. He did say that during Bismarck's Prime Ministership he allowed everybody to know what he was going to do. He said he made the trouble at Matteawan Asylum to get what he is now getting—a public hearing. He did not think they would be foolish enough in the Matteawan Asylum to kill him.

Dr. Gray, recalled, declared that Meredith's case lacks several symptoms which go to make up a diagnosis of paranola, which means more than egotism and a sense of injury. "I would not be here." he added, "if I did not think this man sane."

"What do you get for coming?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan. ever fancied himself to be Bismarck. He did

# O'Sullivan. Dr. Gray-Not a cent. Counsel summed up and the Court adjourned, Judge Barnard reserving his decision.

### DIVORCED BY A RABBI. Schwarz Exhibits a Hebrew Decree of Sep-

aration from His New York Wife, When August Schwarz, a carpenter of Paterson, N. J., was arraigned in the Lee avenue Police Court, Williamsburgh, yesterday for abandonment, on complaint of his wife. Rosie, who lives with her sister at 170 Harrison avenue, Williamsburgh, he was asked by Justice Connolly if it wasn't true that he had another

Connolly if it wasn't true that he had another wife living in this city.

No." replied Schwarz. "I did have a wife, but she isn't my wife now. I got divorced from her, and here is the paper."

Schwarz drew a solled document from his pocket and handed it to the magistrate. The writing was in Hebrew, and the stamped signature of Rubbi M. Rapeport was attached to it. Schwarz said that Rabbi Rapeport had granted the divorce four months ago, and soon after he married Rosle.

Mrs. Schwarz said she was married to Schwarz nine months ago, and that a few months later, after obtaining \$300 from her, he deserted her. Schwarz was put under bonds to pay his wife \$01 a week. In default of bonds he was sent to jail.

### MR. ANDREWS WANTS AN ENGINE. Chief Bonner Says He Doesn't Need One

and the Commissioner Appeals to Mr. Gilroy. Commissioner Andrews and Fire Chief Bonner hold different opinions regarding the use of fire engines for flushing payements. sioner says he learned by his experience on Monday that there was not a sufficient head of water in the mains to do the

sufficient head of water in the mains to do the work properly, and he wrote to the Fire Commissioners for a fire engine with men to operate it. The request was referred to Chief Bonner, who said that an engine was not necessary, and notified Mr. Andrews that he could have the hose if he would furnish men. Commissioner Andrews replied that he had neither the men nor the means, and should ask the Mayor to have the Fire Department do its share of the work. Chief Bonner sent hose yesterday, but no firemen, and Mr. Andrews carried out his threat to appeal to the Mayor.

I guess we'll get what we want now," he said with a triumphant air as he left Mayor Giiroy's room. Sald with a triu

# West Point Cadets to Start for Chicago To-

WEST POINT, Aug. 16.-There was an unusually large attendance of visitors to witness the parade this morning, it being the last before the departure of the cadets for Chicago. The cadets were hard at work all day packing their effects for the trip. They will start tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock over the West
Shore Railroad and will arrive in Chicago at
10 A. M. the day following. The train will be
divided into two sections. The first will consist of five sleeping cars, one dining car, and
one baggage car, and the second section will
consist of four sleeping cars, one dining car,
and one baggage car. Each cadet will carry
his entire subsistence for the journey, including sugar for coffee. Hot coffee will be served
to the whole command three times a day from
the dining cars, being carried to the cadets by
the camp attendants. their effects for the trip. They will start to-

# Keep Creedmoor Open on Lubor Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Labor Day, last year, several hundred members o the National Guard shot at the various ranges at Creedmoor, and a great number of them qualified as marksmen or sharpshooters. qualified as marksmen or sharpshooters. This year the men employed at the range have asked for a heliday on Labor Day; and I understand that Gen. Whitlock, the General Inspector of Rifle Fractice, is inclined to accommodate them and keep the range closed on that day. It is to be hoped that he may see his way clear to open the range. Even Gespite the Saturday half-holiday, many guardsmen will be unable to visit Creedmoor except on Labor Day; and the labor of the range-attendants is not so continuous as to make a holiday necessary to their health. Let them have a holiday some other time. Knowing the success and popularity of last year's Labor Day practice, it seems to is that it would be a nity if the range should remain closed on the first Monday in September.

# An American Dinner in London.

from the Hillertoned News.

London society has been raving over a superbly luxurious banquet that was given at the Savay listed by Mrs. Ayer, the American millionairess, who usually r sides in Paris, but who comes to London for

weeks in the season,

There were seventy covers, and among the guests were the Due d' ricans and the Sultan of Johore Aver were her magnificent rubies and the famous Mazarin diamonds. The dinner was prosounced by the greats a heldiant success, and MN. Recoffer and Belt-mard the former as that and the latter as manager of the hotel) received unstituted commendation for the artistic heauty and elegance of the various ap-pointments. The deral display was wonderful, and the wines the rarest and Suest in existence.

#### It was without doubt the most recherché banquet of the London season. .

#### Is He a Marvellous Greek Scholart From the Post Express,

This paper has great respect for the opinion, on literary questions particularly, of Mt. Clair McKelway, a recent of the university, known to fame as the altior of the Breed's Lack. We cannot agree with him, newerst which he says that William & Whitne . . s. Secretary of the Navy, is "the best Greek scholar in the state of New York" There are probably several gentlemen, one of them lives right bere in Rochester. who know more about Greek than Mr. Whitney ever | may be as old as the hills to some people, but it was dreamed of, even in his most Grecian momenta.

# THE WOMAN CAUSE,

# It Has Received a Terrible Blow in Chi-

From the Chipmpo Pribune The World's Fair Board of "Lady Managers" adjourned sine die Saturday. Only four voted against it, but the number would have been ten times greater had it not been for the gentle but irresistible pressure brought to bear on the members by their President and the Treasury efficials at Washington. Othervise the Board of Ladies would have stayed here at \$6 per diem until every cent of the ap-

propriation was consumed, and would have felt that the Board was faise to its duty if it adjourned a day sooner.

It is evident that for some time Mr. Carlisa, the Secretary of the Hoard. Having old-fash-soned notions about feminine decorum he was shocked by the immense lack of observance not merely of parliamentary law, but of the courtesies of life which marked, so many of the lady managers meetings. When he saw the methods of a Democratic city moninating convention being copied so faithfully by the lady managers, hes began to fear that Chicago air was too stimulating for a that he did not be such as the did longed of the leard was doing any good for the World's Exposition—that it was doing anything except eating up several hundred doilars of Government money a day. Therefore, he felt it his duty to stop the supplies, and send Col. Phothe Gouzins and her confreres back home where they came from.

Had the members of the Lady Board been men he would have told them bluttly to out and be gone. Being ladles, he had longed the members of the stay like the himself. He put it on his assistant secretaries, auditors, and complete the mine of the lady Board been men he would have told them bluttly to out and be gone. Being ladles, he may be supplied to the members of the lady Board been men he would have told them bluttly to out and be gone. Being ladles, he had been diplomatic such of the supplied to the supplied to the members of the lady Board been men he would have told them bluttly to out and be gone. Being ladles, he had been diplomatic such the responsibility directly himself. He put to his assistant secretaries, auditors, and complete the supplied to the supplied to

### SUNBEAMS.

-It is estimated that there are nearly 1,000,000 acres of unoccupied Government lands in Kansas still open for settlement. ings many persons reading newspapers and books by

the aid of the electric light. ne and of the electric light.

—The signs "Barber Shop," "Shaving Parlors," "Ton-orial Studio" have all gone out of date with a Pittsburgh hair dresser, who displays a fine new shingle bearing the proud inscription, "Theophilus Browne

-An Episcopal clergyman was riding across town the other day with a lay friend when a Catholic priest boarded the car. The two clergymen eyed each other with seemingly speculative interest, and the friend of the Episcopalian said to him: "Does he take you for a priest of his own church?" "No," said the Episcopalian, "don't you see that his waistcoat has a lane like yours, while mine is plain and reaches to the threat. I think that the high-cut waistcoat is unusual with the Roman clergy."

-John Burneson, son of Dr. Burneson of Luxerne, met with a strange accident the other day. White passing an unfinished building near the Duchess of Maribecough's cottage at that place, one of the workmen called out from the roof, "Hello, John, here's the money I owe you," and tossed down two silver dollars, The coin struck Burneson's spectacles, the glass was mashed, the splinters filled his eyes, and the doctors say his sight is destroyed

Of all the devices that shoemakers adopt to attract custom, none is more effective than the hygienic pretence. A display of anatomical specimens often aids the effect, and the hygienic shoemaker not unfrequently professes a special solicitude for persons with deformed feet. The work of making snoes for the latter is especially well paid, and the man who does the headwork for the genuine hygienic shoomaker has need to be a person of great ingenuity.

-Some second-hand book stores, though only a few, make a specialty of old diaries. Those of this year, if in good condition, still fetch 30 or 40 per cent, of their original price, and if bound in detachable backs of good leather they go even higher. Diaries of other years fetch from five to twenty-five cents. Those at the latter price are often richly bound. Diaries of the year 1876 sell well this year, because the dates of the two years from March I are identical. -Quinine retails at all sorts of prices in this town,

and even at the lowest it is profitable to the druggist.
It is most commonly sold in two-grain pills, as prescribed for malarial diseases, and these pills cost per dezen all the way from six to twenty cents, and per-haps higher. As the dezen pills, if honestly made, conain exactly one p-nnyworth of the drug, the price varies from \$1.20 to 54 per ounce. It is a long while

since quinine was worth the latter price.

—In the days of post roads and turnpikes a twelve-inch tire, such as that provided for the wheels of the ruck that recently bore the Broadway cable, was not uncommon. In some cases tolls were in inverse pro-pertion to the width of wagon tires and teamsiers gradly widened their tires, with the knowledge that they would thus greatly cheapen their daily journeys.

The broad-tired, heavily laden wagons served to ham-mer new turnpikes into prime condition.

— A considerable item of expense to every ambitions new furrier is the cost of mounting the stuffed fur-braring animals that usually occupy the furrier's show windows and are his most effective signs. The skine thus exhibited sometimes cost some thousands of dojlars, and those that are exposed to the weather must be frequently replaced. A furrier who recently set up a new shop exhibits a stuffed polar bear, purporting to have been the spoils of an eminent Arctic explorer. -"I see you can buy butterfly nets for a dollar and a half spiece," said a man who lives in the suburbs, "I've known people to get jots of fun out of chastne butterlies. There's my children, for instance; time and

again I've seen 'ein run like all possessed after a little butterfly that flew around as cool and januty as could be. Finally, they clap a hat down over him; that is, they think they do, but when they come to raise one side of it carefully, very carefully, to look under, they find the butterfly ian't there. I dare say the net would be a surer way of catching em, but I doubt if it would be so much fun; still, I suppose if anybody is making a

business of it be ought to have a net."

-- When the Snancial cyclone struck me," said a man of moderate means "I needed shors; my best shoes were worn through on the soles, and all my other shoes had been repaired and worn until it seemed as though they couldn't be worn any longer. But I got the old ahous out again—there were three or four pairs of them-and looked them over. The right shoe of the first pair! picked up had a great hole in the toe, but I was struck by the fact that the upper of the left shoe was in good condition. Of another pair the upper of the left shoe was badly broken, but the upper of the right shoe was sound. I always buy shoes of the same style and quality; why shouldn't i match that good right shee with the good lift one, and run 'est nto the shop and have them overlaused? That is just what I did, and not over the assembler has within they were not originally make. I had their soled an i-heeled and dued up, and they came out looking trim and comfortable i've get 'em an now, in fact.